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18Dunning -	4-1-3-1
21	5-1-3-1
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38	5-2-3-1
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88	5-2-2-4-2

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107() :	
108	1-3
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113	1-3-3
113	1-1-3-3
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119	3-1-3-3
121	4-1-3-3
124	5-1-3-3
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129	7-1-3-3
131	...	2-3-3
131	1-2-3-3

132	2-2-3-3
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133	4-2-3-3
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155()	1-5-3
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28Porter	1-1
36	2-1
82	1-2
85	2-2
86	3-2
87	4-2
93	5-2
130	1-3
136	2-3
141	3-3

(Abbreviations)

NEI	Net Exports Index	
DRCA	Dunning Revealed Comparative Advantage	Dunning
DNCA	Dunning Net Comparative Advantage	Dunning
ABCs	Agribusiness Complexes	
ID	Industrial Districts	
SMEs	Small and Medium-sized Enterprises	
IDB	Irish Dairy Board	
CAP	Common Agricultural Policy	
WTO	World Trade Organization	
FDI	Foreign Direct Investment	
PPP	Purchasing Power Parity	
f.o.b	free on board	
c.i.f	cost of origin and insurance and freight	
PTC	Palestine Trade Center	
PFM	Palestine Financial Market	
PFIA	Palestine Food Industries Association	
MOPIC	Ministry of Planning & International Cooperation	
HACCP	Hazard Analysis & Critical Controlling Problem	
MIS	Management of Information Systems	
ISO	International Standards Organization	
PTPO	Palestinian Trade Promotional Organization	
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences	
V.A.I	Value Added Index	
RCA	Revealed Comparative Advantage	
DRC	Developing of Resources Center	

إعداد

لؤي صادق الحاج مصطفى

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Agriculture Canada

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.((Agriculture Canada(1991,p3)) "

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(Comparative cost advantage)

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(Buckley et al. 1988, p175-200) -:

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Revealed Comparative Advantage

Porter

Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) :

1-1-3-1

(the theory of comparative advantage)

Buckwell

.(Buckwell et al, 1994,p37-61)

Balassa

RCA

.(Balassa,B.1965,1977,p99-123) .

Balassa

RCA

Balassa

-:

$$RCA = ((X_i/X_{iw})/(X_m/X_{mw})) * 100$$

X_i

X_{iw}

X_m

X_{mw}

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RCA

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RCA

.(Lange(1989,p42) and Hartman(1995,p187-202))

RCA

RCA

Net Exports Index

2-1-3-1

RCA

Balassa

1965

(Balassa, 1965, p33)

100

RCA

.100

100

(Net Exports Index)

100 NEI

Balassa

RCA's

NEI

.(Balassa1965, p25-116) .

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- RCA's

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.(Koutstaal & Louter,1995, p35-220)

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Koutstaal Louter

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(Handy & Henderson, 1994, p47-237)

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1990 Porter

(Porter, M.E .1990 ,p13-129)

" :(Porter)

1977

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Dunning

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.(Dunning, J,H. (1977, p33))

1994 Traill & Gomes da Silva

RCA

.(Trail, B. and Gomes da Silva, J.(1994, paper No 1))

Dunning

Dunning

(DRCA)

(DNCA) Dunning

1988

Balassa & Bauwen

NEI

-: Dunning

$$DNCA_i = 100 \{ (X_i + IPO_i) - (M_i + IPI_i) \} / (Y + IPO_i - IPI_i)$$

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IPI_i

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IPO_i

i

X_i

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Y

i

M_i

1994 Traill,Gomes da Silva
RCA's
(Trail, B. and Gomes da Silva, J.(1994))

5-1-3-1

RCA

Buckley

(Fanfani and Langevik,1995, p185-213)

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.(Hakansson,1992,p44-63)

-(ABCs)

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.(Viaene, 1994, p13-30) .

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Porter

The Porter diamond approach

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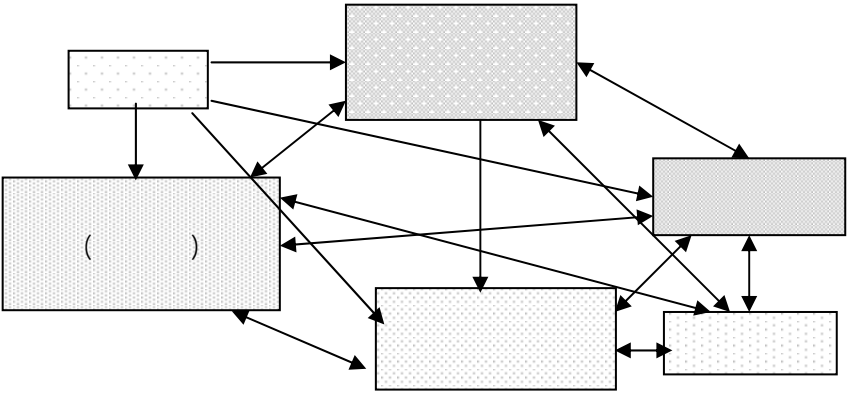
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-: (1990,Porte, p54)

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(The Industrial Districts Approach ID) 4-2-3-1

Porter ID

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(SMEs)

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Marshall

(SMEs) -

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Marshall "

.(Marshall 196, p731).

Becattini

1989 1987

Becattini

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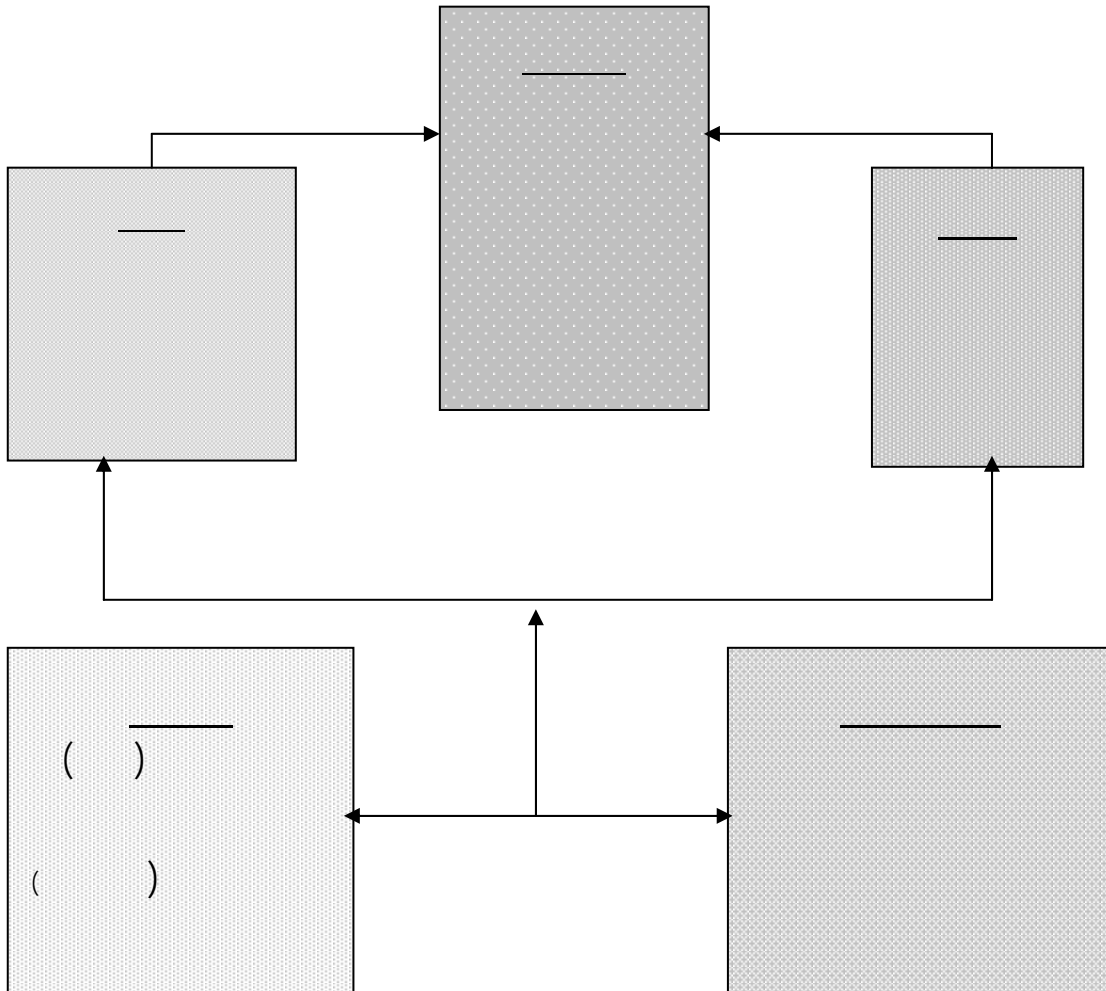
.(Becattini G. 1987, p193) .

(SMEs)

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(Fanfani,1993,p63-212)

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Gellynck &

.205

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(Amin and Robis,1990, p7-34) Amin and Robis

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SMEs

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(Lipparini, A. and Sobrero, M. 1994, p62-111)

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Uppsala School of International Marketing

Fanfani

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⁽¹⁾ للمزيد انظر <http://www.fmi.org/media/bg/ecr1.html>

⁽¹⁾ للمزيد انظر <http://www.fmi.org/media/bg/ecr1.html>

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.(Foley, 1993, p38-124) .

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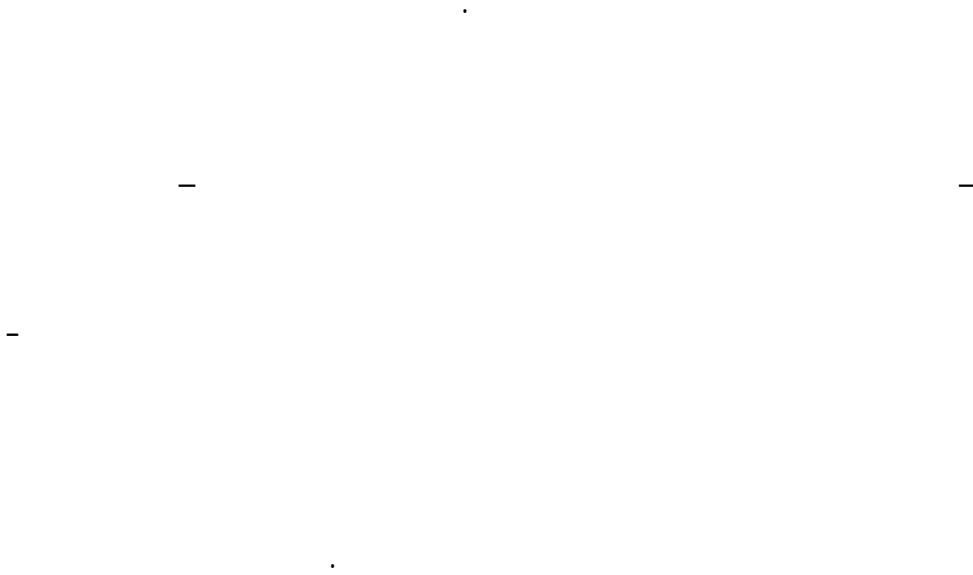
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3-1-4-1

(Factor conditions)

.(Porter,1990, 77) .

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. (Keane,1995 ,p42-98) .

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.(Keane,1995, p99-105) .CAP

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.(Valery, 1991, p283) .

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(Porter and Armstrong , p6-10,1992)

(Porter and Armstrong 1992, p13)

(IDB)

.(Porter and Armstrong 1992, p8-9).

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. (Databank, (1995-July)) .

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.(Market Research Europe,(1994,p1-**22**) .

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.(Eurofood,(1996b, 29 August, p4)).

Porter

.(Porter M.E.(1990)).

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Porter

.(Rolf's. 1993, p17-307)

Buckly

RCA

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%36.1

1996 1992

. ⁽²⁾ (West Bank, ,p1-4).

%5

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, p4) .

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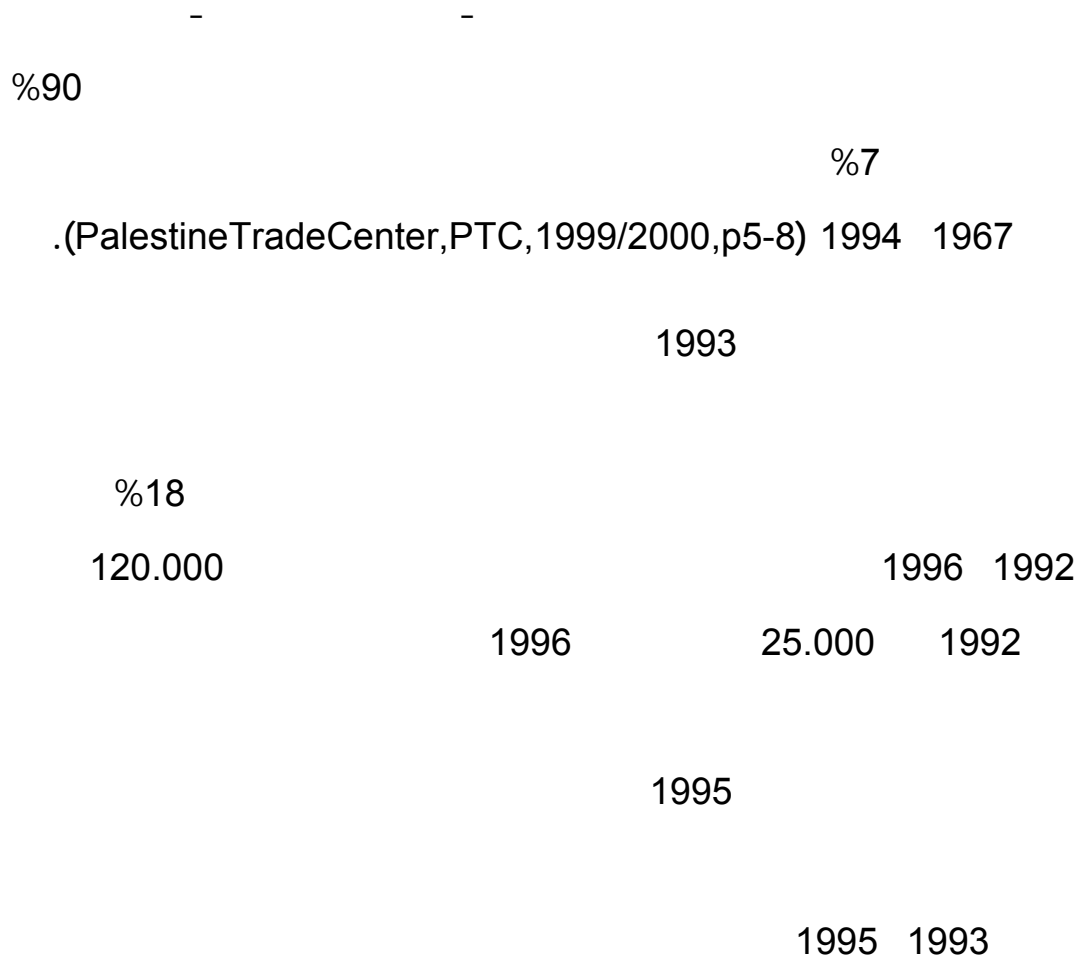
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.(Palestine Trade Center, PTC,1999/2000, p3-9).

http://www.photius.com/wfb2000/countries/west_bank/west_bank_economy.htm .⁽¹⁾

.(Palestine Trade Center, PTC, 1999/2000, p4)



.(Palestine Trade Center,PTC,1999/2000, p5) .

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.(Palestine Trade Center,PTC,1999/2000,p5)

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.(Palestine Trade Center,PTC,1999/2000, p6).1997

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(PFM)

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.(Palestine Trade Center,PTC,1999/2000, p5)

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.(Palestine Trade Center,PTC,1999/2000, p6)

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.(Palestine Trade Center,PTC,1999/2000,p5-9)

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3842

(45 41) 1987 2462 1965

(42_5 1996) .

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1994 11842

61775 1997 13464 50532

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%42 1998

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(1) للمزيد انظر <http://www.pcbs.org/inside/selcts.htm>

198.6

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.(131-117

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.(⁷⁾(

1421/12/13

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الرقم	1	2	3	4	
الاقتصادى	قطاع الصناعة	قطاع البناء	قطاع الزراعة	قطاع الخدمات	المجموع
1997	استثمارات محلية	67233443	0	66930276	134163719
	استثمارات خارجية	4674100	6266450	8329417	20239967
	استثمارات مشتركة	5732954	0	71976279	77676279
	المجموع	77640497	6266450	147203018	323079965
1998	استثمارات محلية	69764507	0	38948790	110890280
	استثمارات خارجية	3504000	9790000	3380000	17404000
	استثمارات مشتركة	4748750	14500000	50500000	69748750
	المجموع	78017257	24290000	92828790	198043030
1999	استثمارات محلية	68528844	0	29522706	99964950
	استثمارات خارجية	1765524	4466000	4320000	14964950
	استثمارات مشتركة	11745036	46800000	187765733	246496129
	المجموع	82039404	51266000	221608439	360514603

<http://www.industry.gov.ps/waqeaarabic.htm> :

1421/12/13:

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p7

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2000

السنة	الحصة السوقية
1996	25%
1997	30%
1998	35%
1999	45%
2000	48%

.(1999-1998

) PFIA,p1:

2000

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300

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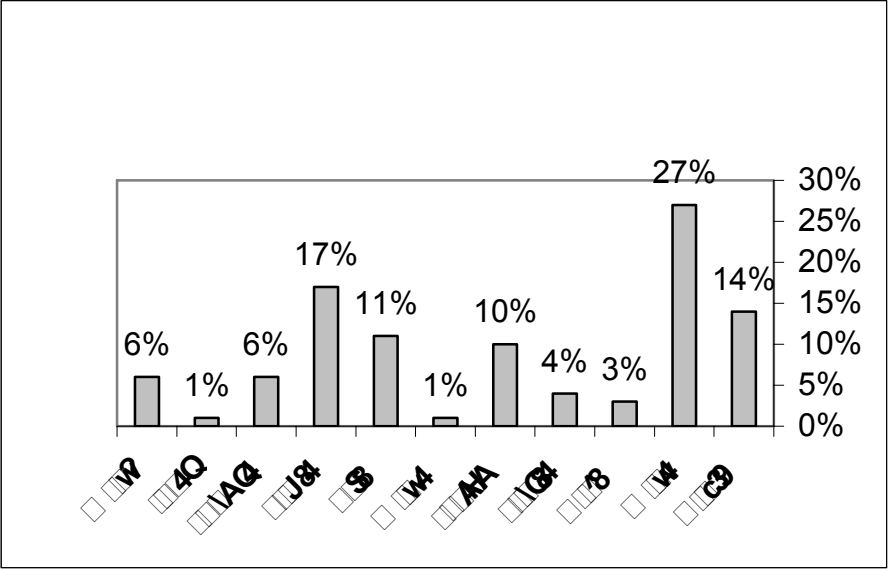
.(PTC, p8-13) .

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1868

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.(PTC, p9) .

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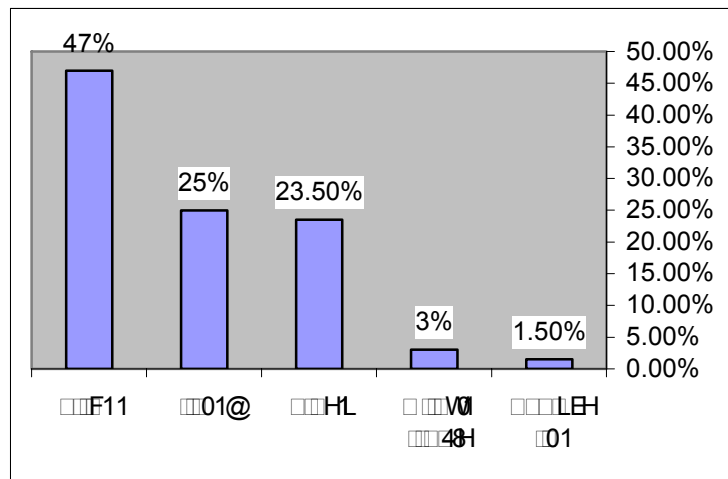
1997

.(10) .

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MOPIC,1998, p29 :

2-2-2-4-2

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.(PTC,p11)

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(capital\ labor ratio)

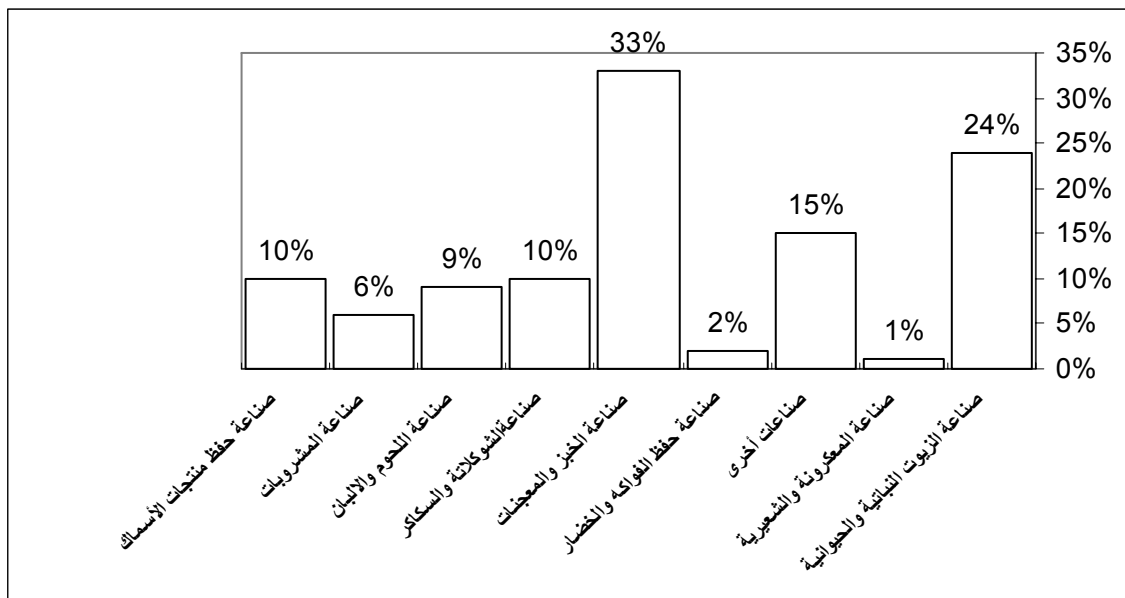
Category	US\$(000)
10	10
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8.3	8.3
8	8
8	8
8.5	8.5

MOPIC, p14:

3-2-2-4-2

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4-2-2-4-2



4-2. نسبة العاملين في كل فرع من فروع الصناعات الغذائية

MOPIC, p4,1998:

.(PTC, p12) .

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(HACCP)

(ISO)

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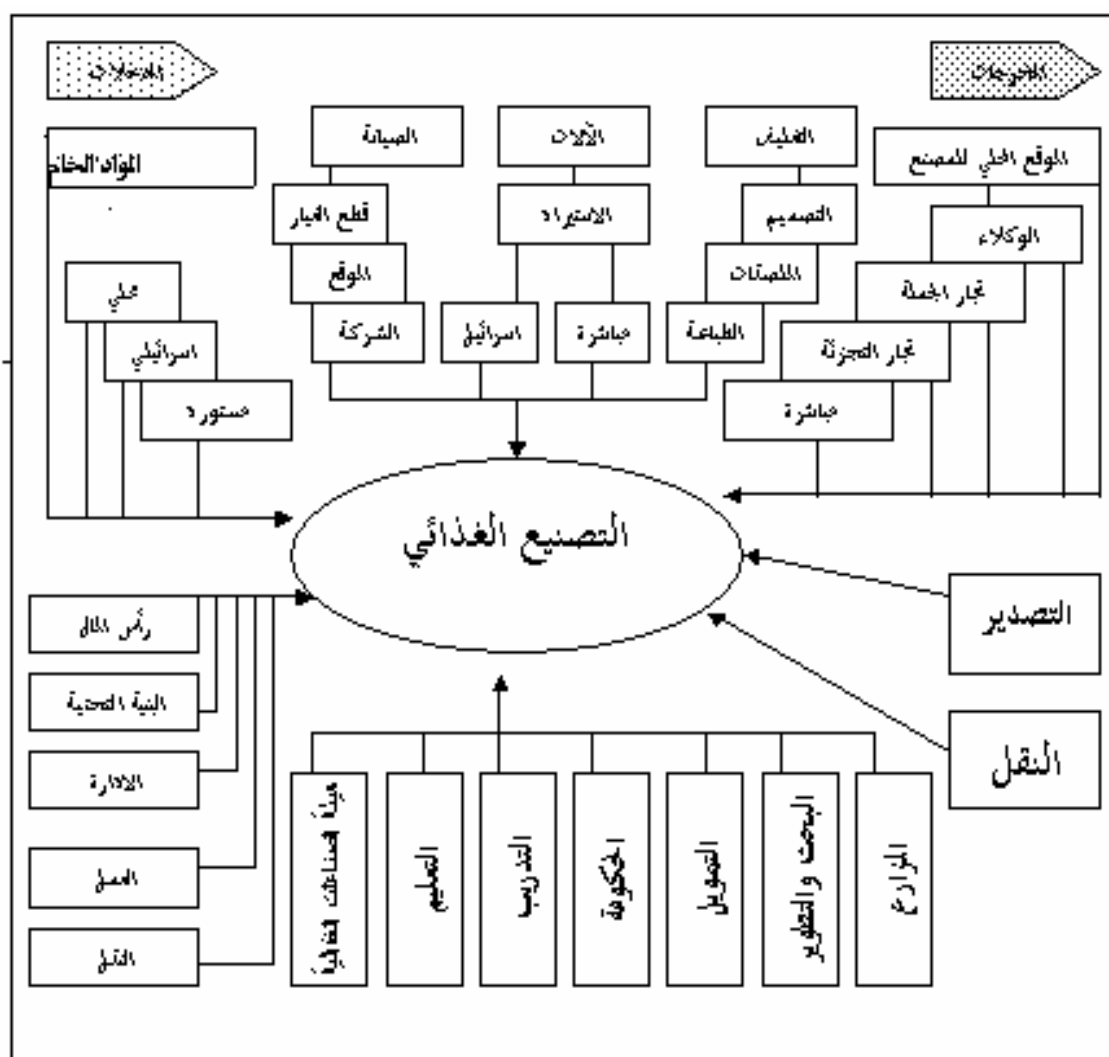
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HACCP ISO 9000 → (1,2...)

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(PFIA)

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ISO

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HACCP ISO

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ISO

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32 1998
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1999
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(3

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2000 %48 (PFIA)

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.(PTC, p13).

Porter

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PTC, p13:

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PTPO) . (15-11 .

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NEI -2

V.A.I -3

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2000

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			V.A.I	(8) NEI	RCA	
0.30	0.43	0.70	18.9		3	
0.04	0.42	0.90	6.4		0.29	
-0.50	0.71	0.81	3.8		0.53	
0.26	0.5	0.67	9.32		0.28	
0.35	0.3	0.63	8.8		0.50	
0.03	0.83	0.95	8		0.16	
0.23	0.62	0.74	8.82		0.04	
0.17	0.75	0.80	13.1		0.25	
0.23	0.68	0.74	14.3		0.45	
0.15	0.73	0.84	8.83		2.4	
0.02	0.14	0.91	7.9		0.11	
0.21	0.32	0.75	7		0.61	
0.05	0.61	0.86	9		0.22	
0.14	0.53	0.62	11.1		0.05	
0.20	0.46	0.75	3.6		0	
0.04	0.44	0.92	3.43		0	
0.21	0.47	0.72	7.13		0.68	

 (8)

RCA

3-3

Porter

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:Porter

1-3-3

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1-1-3-3

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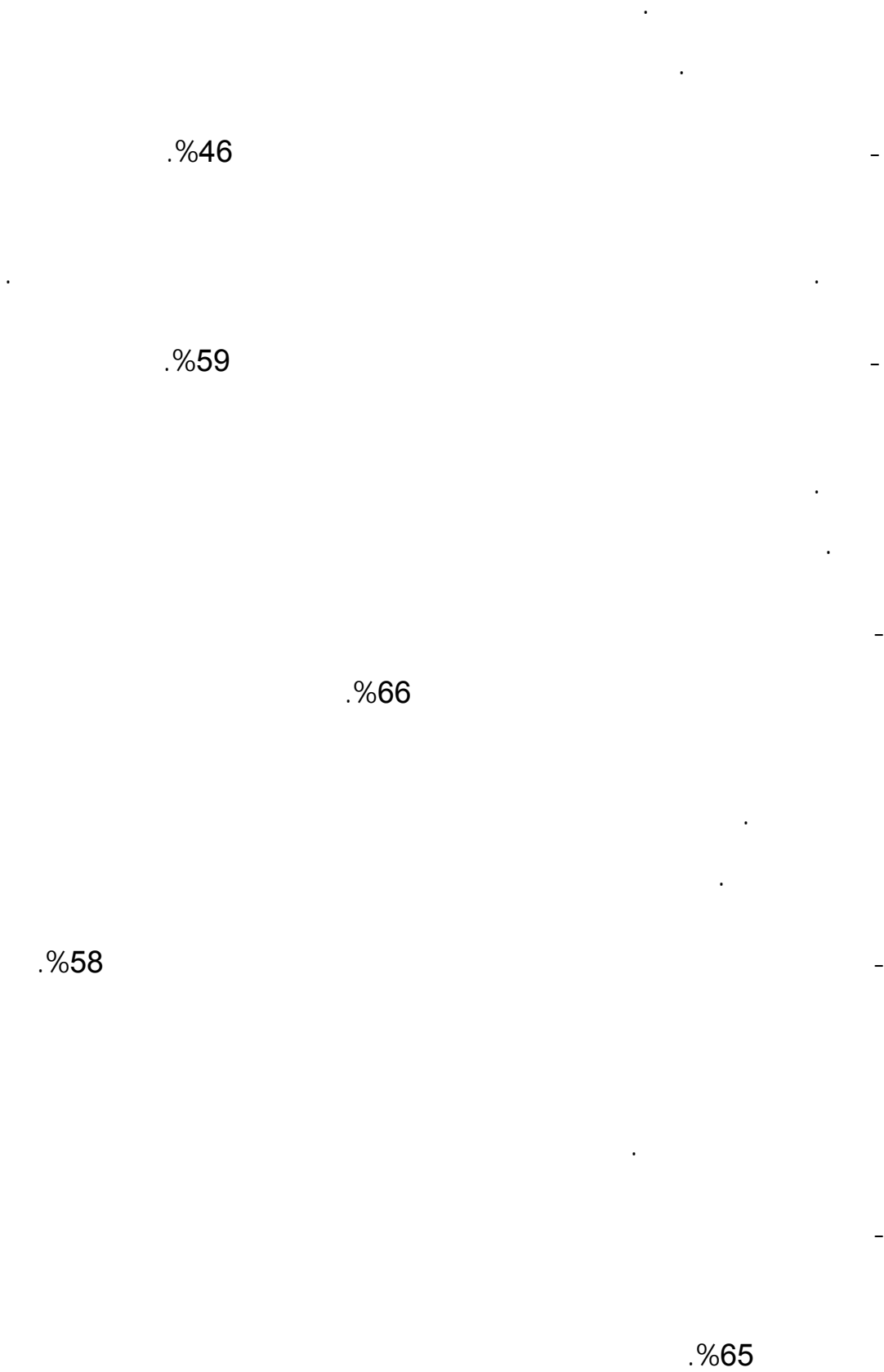
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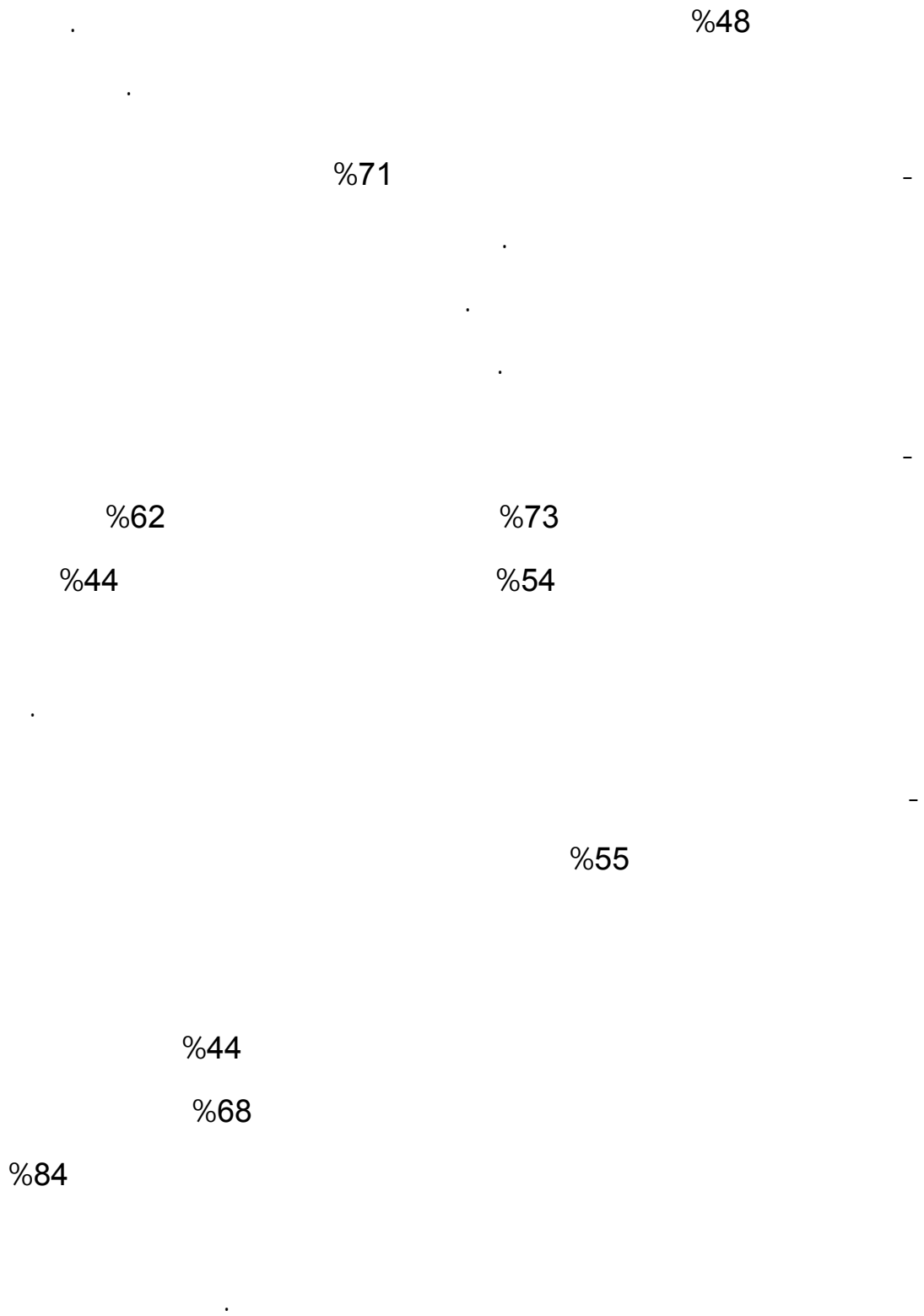
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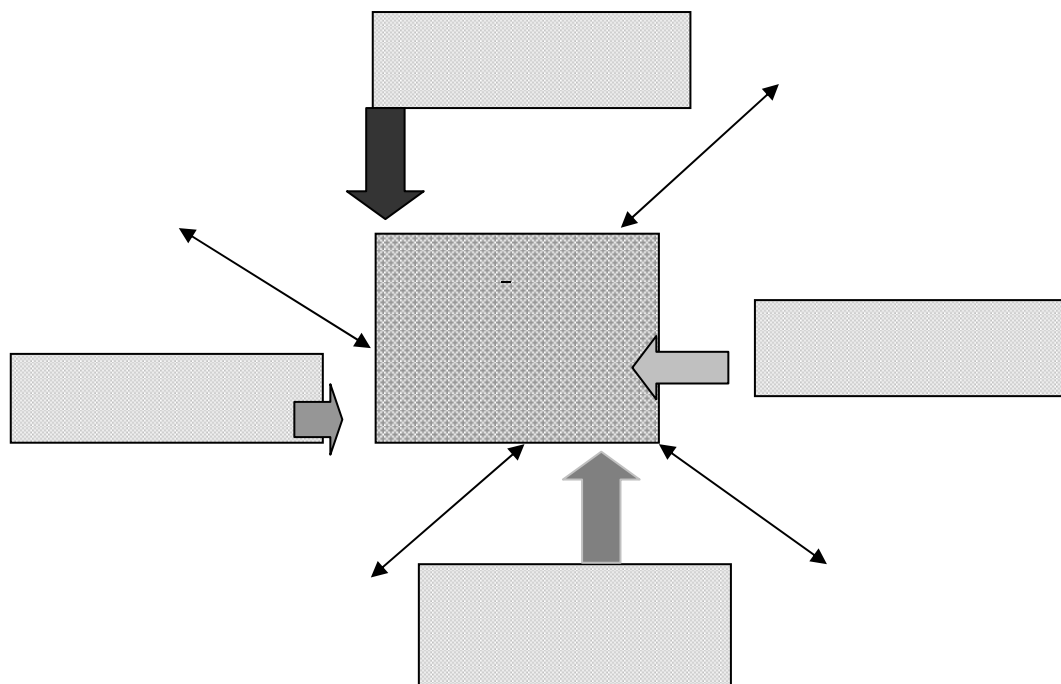
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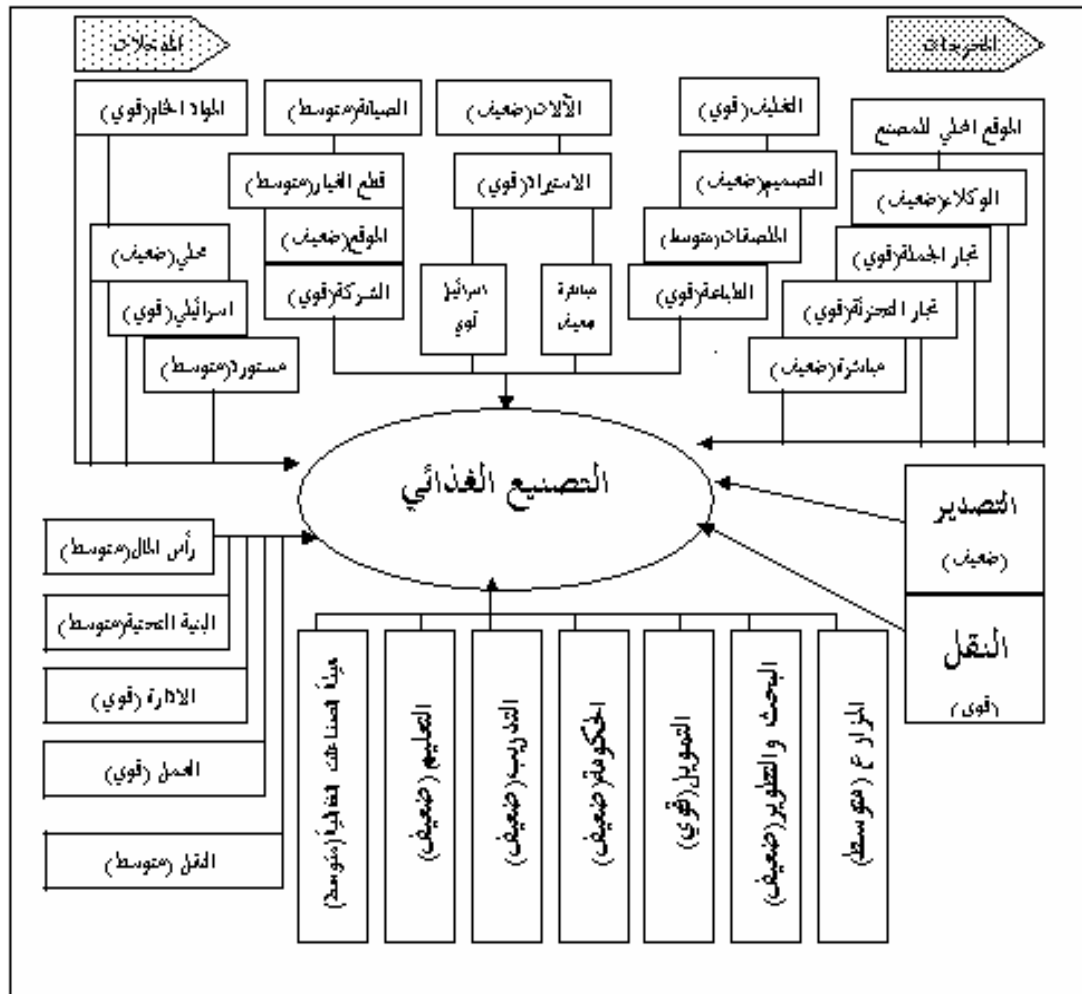
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$$Y=a_0+a_1X_1+a_2X_2+a_3X_3+a_4X_4+a_5X_5+a_6X_6+a_7X_7+a_8X_8+a_9X_9+a_{10}X_{10}$$

Y

-: Y

$$\underline{\hspace{10em}} = Y =$$

$$+ \hspace{10em} =$$

%30 %20

1-1-4-3

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H1:a1≠0 H: a1= 0

-2

H1:a2≠0 H0:a2= 0

-3

H1:a3≠0 H0:a3= 0

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H1:a4≠0 H0:a4= 0

-5

H1:a5≠0 H0:a5= 0

-6

H1:a6≠0 H0:a6= 0

-7

H1:a7≠0 H0:a7= 0

-8

$$H1:a_8 \neq 0 \quad H0:a_8 = 0$$

-9

$$H1:a_9 \neq 0 \quad H0:a_9 = 0$$

-10

$$H1:a_{10} \neq 0 \quad H0:a_{10} = 0$$

-11

$$H1:a_1=a_2=a_3=a_4=a_5=a_6=a_7=a_8=a_9=a_{10} \neq 0$$

$$H0:a_1=a_2=a_3=a_4=a_5=a_6=a_7=a_8=a_9=a_{10} = 0$$

2-1-4-3

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SPSS

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$$Y=0.194+0.064X_1-0.22X_2+0.041X_3-0.696X_4-0.093X_5+0.522X_6+0.063X_7+$$

$$0.02X_8+0.788X_9-0.024X_{10} .$$

$$0.885 \quad R \quad 0.784 \quad R^2$$

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t 20%=α	t 30%=α	t	(a10...a0)	
0.849	0.528	4.09	0.194	(a0)
0.849	0.528	0.733	0.064	X1
0.849	0.528	-2.389	-0.220	X2
0.849	0.528	0.214	0.041	X3
0.849	0.528	-3.014	-0.696	X4
0.849	0.528	-0.723	-0.093	X5
0.849	0.528	4.249	0.522	X6
0.849	0.528	0.621	0.063	X7
0.849	0.528	0.264	0.020	X8
0.849	0.528	3.953	0.788	X9
0.849	0.528	-0.288	-0.024	X10

F 14.134

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	$\%30 = \alpha$	(H1)	
$\%20 = \alpha$			
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$$Y=b_0+b_1X_1+b_2X_2+b_3X_3+b_4X_4+b_5X_5+b_6X_6+b_7X_7+b_8X_8.$$

Y

X1

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2-2-4-3

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H1: $b_1 \neq 0$ H0: $b_1 = 0$

-2

H1: $b_2 \neq 0$ H0: $b_2 = 0$

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H1: $b_3 \neq 0$ H0: $b_3 = 0$

-4

H1: $b_4 \neq 0$ H0: $b_4 = 0$

-5

H1: $b_5 \neq 0$ H0: $b_5 = 0$

-6

H0: $b_6 = 0$

H1: $b_6 \neq 0$

-7

H1: $b7 \neq 0$ H0: $b7 = 0$

-8

H1: $b_8 \neq 0$ H0: $b_8 = 0$

-9

$$H_0: b_1=b_2=b_3=b_4=b_5=b_6=b_7=b_8=0$$
$$H1: b_1=b_2=b_3=b_4=b_5=b_6=b_7=b_8 \neq 0$$

3-2-4-3

–: SPSS

$$- \frac{1}{2} \quad - \frac{1}{2}$$
$$Y=0.05+0.042X_1-0.222X_2+0.093X_3+0.272X_4+0.406X_5+0.077X_6+0.284X_7-$$

0.032X8

0.95	R	0.921	R^2	-:
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t

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t 20%=α	t 30%=α	t	(b8...b0)	
0.851	0.529	0.650	0.05	(b0)
0.851	0.529	0.755	0.042	X1
0.851	0.529	-2.863	-0.222	X2
0.851	0.529	1.089	0.093	X3
0.851	0.529	3.966	0.272	X4
0.851	0.529	4.485	0.406	X5
0.851	0.529	0.827	0.077	X6
0.851	0.529	3.310	0.284	X7
0.851	0.529	-0.493	-0.032	X8

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20%= α	30% = α	(H1)	
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0.36	0.65	4.7	0.26	0.34	0.135	
0.21	0.80	0.68	0.08	0.21	0.003	
0.25	0.75	0.75	0.08	0.23	0.35	
0.16	0.85	0.96	0.04	0.15	0.002	
0.36	0.64	8.1	0.40	0.23	0	
0.23	0.77	9.7	0.62	0.19	0.003	
0.24	0.76	0.26	0.02	0.20	0.09	
0.33	0.67	3.4	0.30	0.31	0.48	
0.36	0.65	0.77	0.18	0.35	0.012	
0.16	0.80	0.18	0.007	0.15	0	
0.23	0.80	0.80	0.10	0.17	0.024	

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An-Najah National University
Faculty of Graduate Studies

Competitiveness in the Palestinian Food Industries Horizons and Development

Prepared by
Luai Sadeq Al-Haj Mustafa

Supervised by
Dr. Suleiman M. Abbadi

*Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of
Master of Economic Policy Management, Faculty of Graduate Studies, at
An-Najah National University, Nablus, Palestine.*

2005

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Horizons and Development
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Abstract

Competitiveness has been considered as one of the important topics which have been significantly targeted by economists, politicians, businessmen, and many researchers in several fields such as economics, management, statistics, law, politics, industry, and engineering. In the first chapter of this dissertation, we discussed many of the theoretical frames which have given arise to relative theories, proposals, and concepts.

Consequently, seeking competitive potential and process according to Porter's suggestions is a major factor that revealed ambiguity and interpreted the reasons beyond some firm's success and other firm's failure. In spite of some criticisms that have been directed to Porter's suggestions, they still represent a reference that could be honestly relied upon.

We browsed the Palestinian economy and it's structure in general, the private sector and the industry sector specifically, and food industry in details. We concluded that the Palestinian economy, though it has been partially released from Israeli constraints, is still imprisoned by the Israeli economy. In addition, this economy is constantly susceptible even to the minimum political changes, hence this defectiveness in the economy structure and the impact of this defectiveness on performance.

Concerning the food industry, we deliberated the growth phases of this industry. In this we found the strong fetters of Israeli occupation that negatively influence this industry as much as the Palestinian National Authority positively influence it. The research indicated that this industry

is one of the most fast sectors in growing, notably in the last decade of the last century. We observed the notable growth of plants and the number of employees, and the growth in the market share in the local market. The impact of this industry over the Palestinian consumer purchasing basket has been targeted by the research paper. The relative large size of investment in this sector and the satisfying number of employed labors have also been depicted. It is worth mentioning that we discussed the characteristics of this industry by which we found that the most of these plants are individually owned and the nature of ownership is inherited. With regard to employment size in these plants, it is under requirement level which indicates the small size of these factories. An obvious characteristic of this industry is its dependency on the foreign and the Israeli raw materials, and the shortage in engineers, professionals, specialized labs, and the up-to-date managerial and industrial mechanisms.

In addition to competitive potential and process approach, we built a statistical model that is considered as an estimation of two regression equations; the first studies the producers, and the second studies the consumers. Through experimenting of some variables that are expected to have a direct influence on increasing competitiveness of Palestinian food industries, we found that lots of variables we suggested are really relative.

Finally we drew some conclusions in this research and listed down our recommendations for the people in charge to do their best in solving the plethora of problems that we came up with through our results in this research.

